

Annual Report to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection on Strategic Fire Plan Accomplishments



“A vision for a natural environment that is more resilient and man-made assets which are more resistant to the occurrence and effects of wildland fire through local, state, federal and private partnerships.”

October 2013
Ken Pimlott, Director
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

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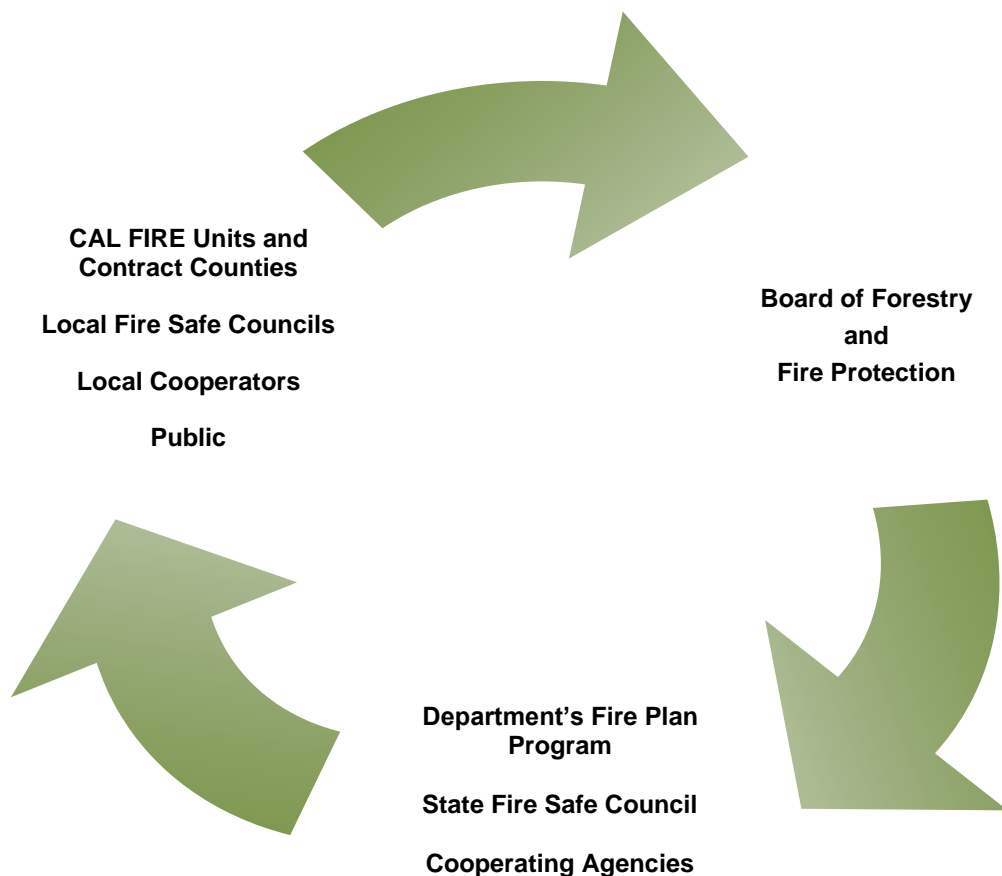
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I. Background

CAL FIRE is in the third year of implementation of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan (Plan). This is the third annual report of progress on accomplishments to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board). These accomplishments would not be possible without collaboration between CAL FIRE, the Board and all our cooperators throughout the State of California.

The foundation of the Plan is built upon seven goals and their associated objectives. Collectively, these goals and objectives provide a statewide framework to address the protection of lives, property and natural resources from wildland fire and improve environmental resilience to wildland fire.

The Plan provides overall statewide goals and objectives, but it is the individual Unit Fire Plans that provide the on the ground fire plan specifics. You will find specific CAL FIRE Unit and Contract County accomplishments listed under Goal 3.



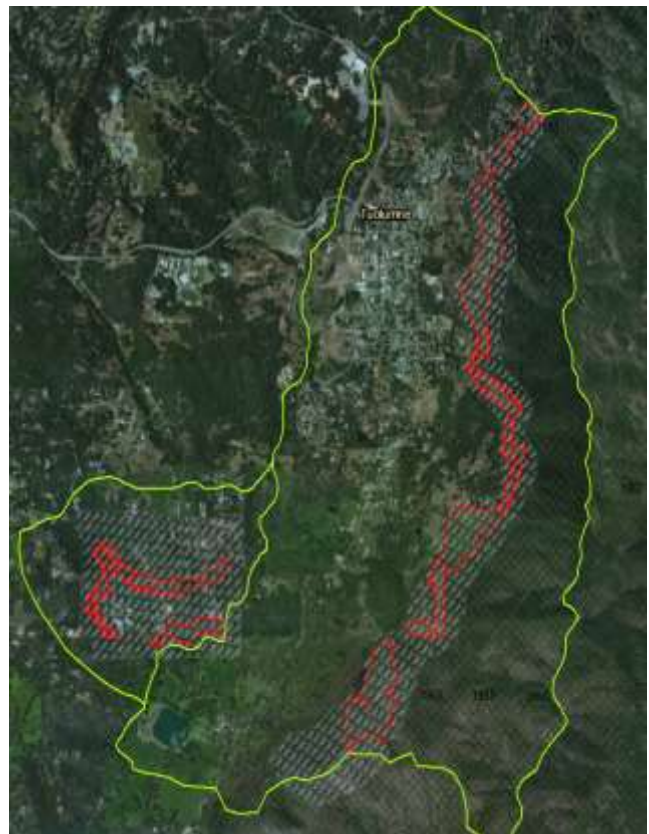
II. Detailed Statewide Report on Accomplishments by Goal

Through government and community collaboration, the following goals will enhance the protection of lives, property and natural resources from wildland fire, as well as improve environmental resilience to wildland fire. Community protection includes promoting the safety of the public and emergency responders, as well as protection of property and other improvements. Key statewide accomplishments of the Plan's goals are identified, under Goal 3, specific CAL FIRE Unit and Contract County accomplishments are listed.

Goal 1: Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.

CAL FIRE continues to develop the CAL FIRE Management Activity Project Planning and Event Reporting (Cal MAPPER) application for collection and dissemination of fuels reduction activities in a geospatial format. To facilitate this, the Department has been awarded a Western States Regional Grant through the USDA Forest Service. The express purpose of the grant is to enhance CAL FIRE's ability to deploy a statewide geoinformational standard compatible with federal database attributes and existing federal systems, and manage and distribute spatial data. Source data is captured locally and reported upward through a central gatekeeper and incorporated into a statewide geodatabase. In turn, the corporate data is then made available back to the units and through a web interface. The web interface, which will eliminate the need for individual Arc View GIS licenses and quarterly reporting, is projected to be released to the field in the spring of 2014. To date, the statewide geodatabase (Cal MAPPER v1_6) has captured projects that are complete, being maintained, or active, since 2009:

- The statewide database contains about 363 projects, 569 treatments and 1,326 activities on approximately 39,000 acres that have been completed or are still active since 2009.



- Treatment Type

Fuel Reduction	67%
Fuel Break	13%
Right of Way Clearance	13%
Land Conservation	3%
Other	4%

Goal 2: Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.

Senate Bill (SB) 1241, (Chapter 311, statutes of 2012), the Wildfire Hazard Legislation Safety Element Planning and Zoning Law, requires that cities and counties adopt a comprehensive general plan with various elements including a safety element for protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with various hazards, including wildfires.

SB 1241 addresses local general plan safety elements in a number of ways. It revises safety element requirements for State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHS Zones); requires local general plan safety elements, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire in the SRA and VHFHS Zones; requires each safety element update to take into account the most recent version of the Office of Planning and Research's "Fire Hazard Planning" document; and requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to include a reference to the provisions of SB 1241, as well as any other materials related to fire hazards or fire safety deemed appropriate for reference.

For any county containing SRA or VHFHS Zones, SB 1241 requires that the draft safety element update be submitted to the Board and to every local agency that provides fire protection for the territory in the city or county for a 90 day review period prior to adoption or amendment of that safety element. Any recommendations provided by the Board or any local agency must be considered by the city council or county's board of supervisors. Any rejection of recommendations must be communicated in writing to the Board or local agency.

As a result of this legislation, CAL FIRE has an approved Budget Change Proposal (BCP) to increase staffing to accomplish these tasks. CAL FIRE began implementation of this BCP in August 2013. Positions include an assistant chief for program development and oversight, two battalion chiefs, who coordinate with the regions, and eight fire captains to work with local government, CAL FIRE Units and Contract Counties.

Goal 3: Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementation of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.



Each CAL FIRE Unit and Contract County prepares a Unit Fire Plan which is annually updated in June.

All the plans are available to the public at:

http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_planning_plans.

Accomplishments reported between June 2012 and May 2013, are displayed by CAL FIRE Region and Unit in Section III.

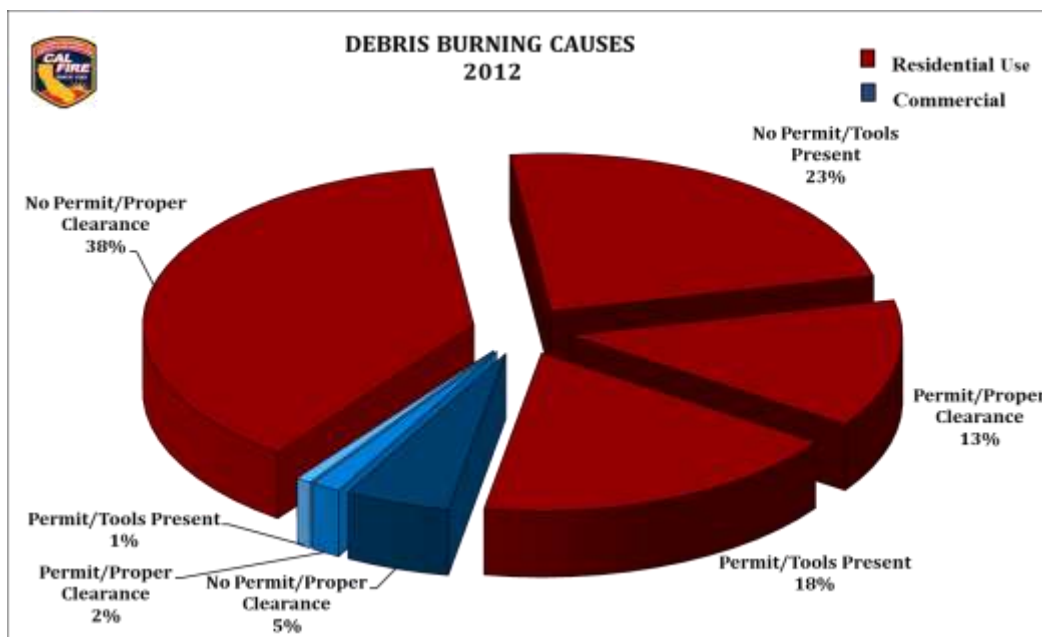
Goal 4: Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.

The objectives a and b, address the importance of defensible space inspections and public education. CAL FIRE's fire prevention activities, which include defensible space inspections, occurred between December 15 and April 15, and are reported below. Defensible space inspections provide CAL FIRE with the opportunity of meet with homeowners and educate them on the benefits of defensible space and other actions that make their homes more resilient to wildfire. The substantial increase in defensible space inspections over fiscal year 2011/12 is a positive step forward. This could be the result of a renewed emphasis by the Department to meet the demands of the public and to mitigate the ever increasing threats of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fire losses. The Governor's 2012/13 budget includes additional funding from the State Fire Prevention Fee for dedicated defensible space inspectors.

Prevention Activities	STATEWIDE			
	Totals FY 2009/10	Totals FY 2010/11	Totals FY 2011/12	Totals FY 2012/13
Citations issued	1,902	2,857	1,655	890
Inspections	209,777	164,528	106,382	149,672
Education hours	43,935	42,408	39,041	30,068

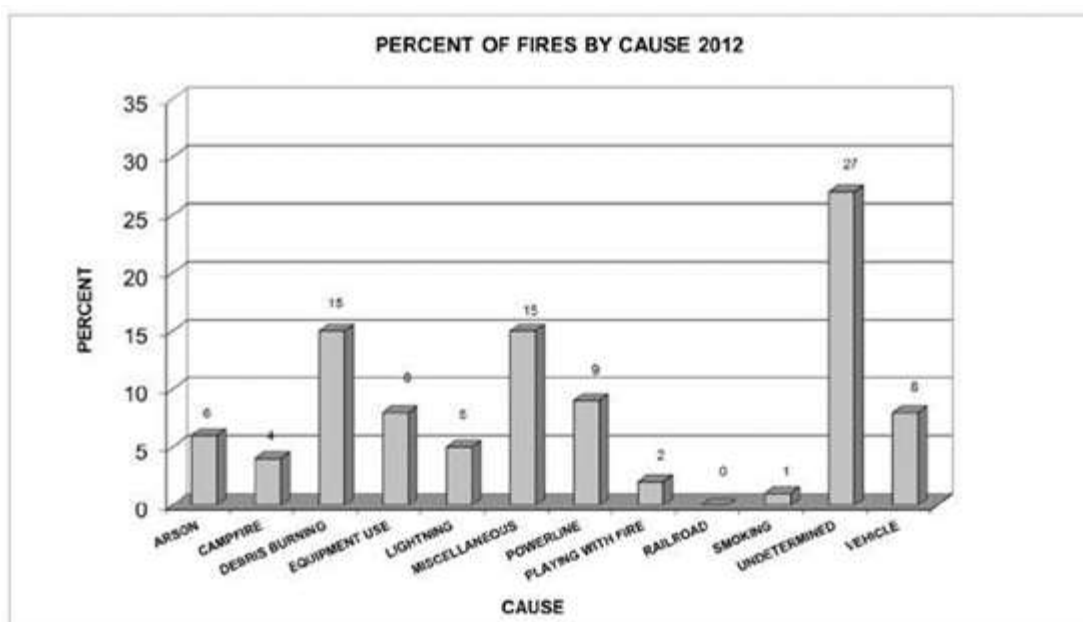
Table 1. SRA defensible space inspections and education between July 2009 and June 2013.

Another important prevention activity recognized in Goal 4, objectives j and k, emphasizes the importance of investigating all fires and determining the cause so that trends can be analyzed. An example of the detailed cause information identified in the California All Incident Reporting System (CAIRS) since May of 2012 is debris burning and is displayed below.

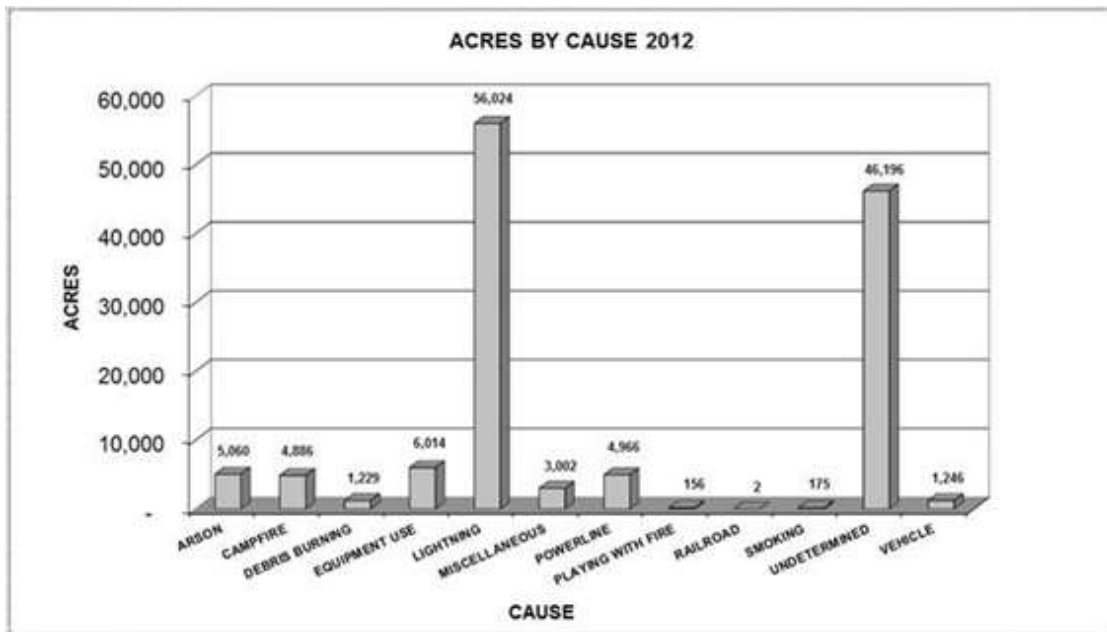


Graphic 1: Detail Debris Burning Wildland cause information reported into CAIRS May-December 2012.

The 2012 Redbook reflects the improved data quality and distribution of cause counts, especially within the miscellaneous category, which dropped to 15% in 2012 from 54% in 2011.



Graphic 2: Primary wildland fire cause identified on CAL FIRE direct protection areas displayed by number of incidents.



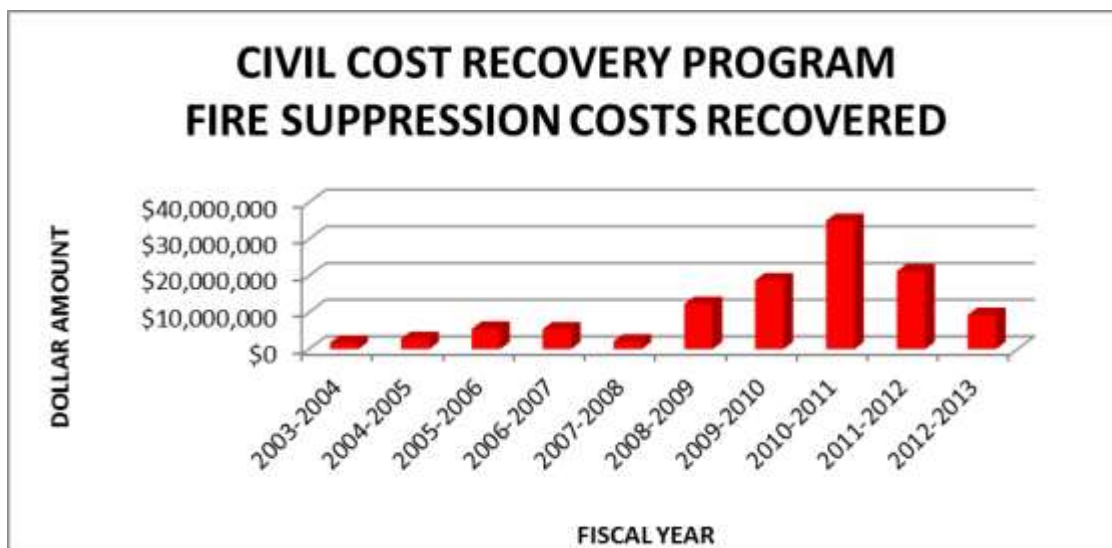
Graphic 3: Primary wildland fire cause identified on CAL FIRE direct protection areas displayed by number of acres burned. The majority of the acres reported as lightning caused burned in the Ponderosa Fire, Tehama County and Vallecito Complex, in San Diego County.

An important function of wildland fire prevention is to improve on and evaluate the statistical measurements of wildland fire cause analysis. The *One Less Spark, One Less Wildfire* campaign is a good example of the fire prevention outcome after doing this cause analysis. In May of 2013, California Wildfire Coordination Group (CWCG) prevention committee did a multi-agency analysis of their leading cause types and decided to focus efforts on reducing the human related causes surrounding residential equipment and vehicle use fire starts. The *One Less Spark, One Less Wildfire* campaign became the multi-agency fire prevention message throughout California.

In November, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) convened 18 representatives from federal fire agencies, CAL FIRE, and other state and local fire service organizations to share information about current wildland data reporting. Office of State Fire Marshal staff shared information on CAL FIRE's wildland fire reporting to assist in efforts to improve data quality and data sharing. CAL FIRE is the only wildland fire agency that reports wildland fire data into two national databases. The goal of the project is to consolidate existing wildland fire agency and national fire reporting data sets effectively and efficiently to produce an accurate national cohesive wildland fire risk profile.



Objective j addresses the importance of CAL FIRE's Civil Cost Recovery Program. The Civil Cost Recovery Program serves the State in multiple ways: it assigns fire suppression costs to culpable parties rather than to taxpayers as a whole, and it acts as a deterrent to carelessness that can result in destructive fires. Since the program's inception, 69 major cases have been resolved with a total recovery of approximately \$72 million.



Graphic 4: CAL FIRE's costs recovered July 2003 through June 2013.

The fire suppression costs recovered are based on the fire activity. Fire activity during the 2010 and 2011 fire seasons was not as severe in previous years. The weather included sustained yearly rain, higher humidity and fewer red flag warnings, contributing to fewer fires throughout the State. Cost recovery efforts, including litigation, typically take several years to conclude following the date the fire occurs, resulting in a lag in the reporting of moneys collected, in comparison to fire activity in any given year. The 2012-2013 dollar figures are funds that were recovered from fires occurring in previous years.

Employees working within the program manage cases at the Region level, assisting Units with equipment and personnel requests throughout the investigation. Sacramento staff provides oversight, consultation and legal support. The Northern Region successfully closed five cases for over \$800,000 of fire suppression costs recovered. The Southern Region successfully closed twelve cases totaling nearly \$5,000,000 of fire suppression costs recovered. Monies collected in these cost recovery efforts are returned to the State's General Fund.

Goal 5: Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

CAL FIRE continues to support objective a of this goal through increased support of landowner-initiated hazardous fuels reduction using all available authorities, including the Vegetation Management Program (VMP).

CAL FIRE and the Board released the Vegetation Treatment Programmatic Environmental Assessment for public comment (VTPEIR).

In 2012, CAL FIRE VMP staff treated 8,067 acres with prescribed fire and 8,769 acres mechanically.

Goal 6: Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.

As part of the collaborative California Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA) process, the 2012 review identified that a Direct Protection Area (DPA) adjustment was necessary to re-align the DPA to the mission of each agency. The mission of the Federal agencies is to manage and protect national forest and public lands and to protect lands under cooperative agreement with other wildland fire agencies. The mission of CAL FIRE is to protect the State, private, and federal lands under the cooperative agreement and, where appropriate, provide local government fire protection services. As a result of this review, CAL FIRE Riverside Unit assumed DPA for 25,700 acres in the San Jacinto Mountains, the San Bernardino Unit assumed DPA for 32,500 acres in the San Bernardino Mountains, and the Amador-El Dorado and Nevada-Yuba-Placer Units assumed DPA for 34,400 acres in the Tahoe Basin.

In September 2012, CAL FIRE adopted and incorporated the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Placard Policy (CAL FIRE Policy 7013.7.2). The WUI Placard Policy (ICS 231) was developed to provide a consistent system for conducting structure triage and evaluation of structures in a WUI environment. It provides firefighters with information regarding the safety and defensibility of a structure. During initial and extended attack, there may be insufficient time and/or resources available to conduct structure triage. When time and resources exist and triage operations are conducted, the WUI Placard (ICS 231) should be used. The WUI Placard Policy is to be used by firefighting personnel to provide information related to firefighter and public safety.

Another effort that aids suppression resources are Pre-attack Plans. The Plans are part of many Unit pre-suppression efforts, and can provide Unit-wide to individual ranch coverage.

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)**

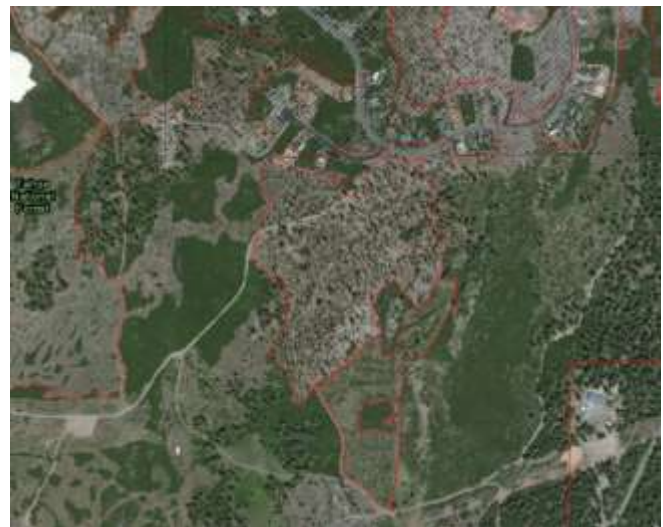
Pre- Attack Planning

- The goal of pre-attack mapping is to pre-identify intelligence data that is needed in advance of an uncontrolled fire.
 - Firefighter Safety Points
 - Structures
 - Water Sources
 - Roads
 - Lookout Locations
- Funding is provided by State and Local Fire Safe Councils, and County OES.
 - GIS Intern Program
 - Printing
- Data collected has enhanced other *CAL FIRE* application
 - NICS
 - Mobile Data Computers
 - FRAP Data
 - Altaris CAD



Goal 7: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection, reforestation and ecosystem restoration.

The California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) continues to be an integral part of forestry assistance and post fire rehabilitation in many Units; an example of this is the Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit's Tahoe Donner CFIP fire rehabilitation planting and thinning.



Over the last six months, a team of Department personnel has been tasked with developing a methodology for post wildland fire structure damage inspection. As described in the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan, CAL FIRE has a responsibility to evaluate how structures are being damaged or destroyed in wildland fires. Systematic damage inspection increases future firefighter as well as public safety.

CAL FIRE incident management teams and some local government teams have done excellent work in damage inspection reporting, but a single standard methodology is needed. CAL FIRE's goal is to test and establish a methodology to evaluate and document every wildland fire damaged or destroyed structure.



The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has established a nationwide methodology for collecting and storing this information in an all-hazard disaster database. CAL FIRE has begun testing and using this standard during the 2013 fire season.

III. 2012 – 2013 CAL FIRE Unit Accomplishments

Annually each CAL FIRE Unit and Contract County submits a Unit Fire Plan; the following are examples of fire prevention and planning accomplishments reported by Units. Unit Fire Plans are available for viewing at: http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_planning_plans; accomplishments are displayed in the Supplements section of each document.

Fire Planning

The San Luis Obispo Unit is in the process of developing a combined Unit Fire Plan and Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This will provide a framework for fire protection planning at a countywide scale while allowing opportunities for focused fire planning at a local scale. To supplement these planning efforts, the Unit has also been utilizing the Cal MAPPER program for collecting and managing data, tracking project progress, preparing fiscal reports, pre-planning emergency response, and planning fuel reduction activities. Currently the Unit has a total of 24 projects, 12 treatments areas, 55 activities, 9 funding sources, 7 ownership records and 23 stakeholders records entered in the Cal MAPPER database.

Investigations and Enforcement

Amador-El Dorado Unit personnel conducted a total of 1,994 defensible space inspections in pre-identified target hazard areas identified by local Battalion Chiefs. In addition, four seasonal Forestry Aides were hired specifically to conduct inspections in the Tahoe Basin and Alpine County. The four Forestry Aides conducted a total of 777 inspections in 2012. Their efforts, combined with Battalion personnel, resulted in a total of 542 violations being issued. The Amador-El Dorado Unit gives homeowners ample time to mitigate fuel hazards existing at the initial inspection before re-inspecting; this approach results in almost 100% compliance. AEU had no citations issued in 2012. The Unit administers a local government contract in Cameron Park where they used historical vehicle-caused fire data to enlist El Dorado County's assistance in clearing vegetation along Cameron Park Drive. Cameron Park Drive has seen numerous fires caused by failed catalytic converters in the past several years. In 2012, no vehicle-caused fires occurred along Cameron Park Drive.

Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering

The Shasta-Trinity Unit increased inspections on railway, powerline clearances and equipment while working with railroad companies to complete inspections to ensure right-of-way clearance. The Unit also worked with Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) to educate personnel on equipment and required clearance. PG&E created and utilized inspection booklets for personnel to identify and document problem clearance areas.

Civil Cost Recovery

In the Northern Region, eleven cases were settled with recovery totaling \$1,320,114. In one instance, a fire occurred in February of 2012, while a land management company was doing maintenance upon property that they were employed to manage. During the course of this maintenance, company employees ignited two burn piles despite the presence of high winds and proximity of dry vegetation. An ember from one pile ignited the surrounding dry vegetation. The fire burned 200 acres, burning across the land of 11 other property owners. CAL FIRE suppression resources were committed to the incident for three days. The Department spent approximately \$328,400 suppressing this fire. During the course of the investigation, the responsible parties admitted to lighting the fires in the high winds. The case was successfully settled, with the responsible party resulting in full cost reimbursement to the State.

Education and Information

Using the, "Ready, Set, Go!" program, Ventura County Fire conducted 20 neighborhood meetings in conjunction with the Ojai Valley Fire Safe Council to teach residents about wildfire preparedness. These meetings were held with homeowners in the neighborhoods at risk; a small-group setting was used which allowed people to ask questions specific to their area.

Vegetation Management

Vegetation management is designed to lessen fuels and change fire behavior. The effectiveness is best seen when wildfire burns into areas where fuel treatments have taken place. As an example, the Lanes Fire, in the Fresno-Kings Unit, burned into the Beal Fuelbreak and, as a result of fuel reduction treatments the spread of the fire was slowed. This allowed resources to more efficiently take suppression action on the fire.

Volunteerism

The Nevada-Yuba Placer Unit utilizes a dedicated cadre of volunteer personnel or Volunteers in Prevention (VIP). These volunteers are utilized to staff two fire lookouts during fire season; assist with two County Fairs and a Christmas parade; and help with writing and issuing dooryard burn permits at State fire stations. The VIP's provide office support to the Unit's Fire Prevention Bureau, and staff the Unit's Fire Information Center during large incidents. VIP's in the Unit volunteered a combined total of just over 3,000 hours.

Fire Hazard Severity Mapping in and Mitigation

The Santa Clara Unit, through a collaborative agreement, provided San Jose State University with an area to use as a large scale mapping project. Technical equipment is being utilized to map roads, a project area, treatment areas, culverts, power poles, and power lines. This data will be used to document the project and can be used in the event there is a fire in the area. The class project saved the Unit significant staff hours of

mapping and provided the class with a real hands-on project that will be useful to suppression resources in the future.

Other Fire Prevention Projects in SRA

Approximately 326 acres within various locations of the Mendocino Unit were treated under the California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP). The majority of these acres were treated with thinning projects to reduce fire risk and increase forest succession.

Grant funding for fire prevention projects can also be significant. For example, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, through California Fire Safe Council Grants, removed or trimmed 321 hazardous trees and large plants, and applied shaded fuel break treatments to 158 acres in five fire safe council projects.

IV. Summarized Statewide Progress on Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Identify and provide appropriate automated tools to facilitate the collection, analysis and consistent presentation of datasets.	Exist	Cal MAPPER V1 in place with six quarters of data collection and developing V2 which is a web based tool.
b) Update and maintain consistent, detailed vegetation and fuels maps across all ownerships in an efficient and cost-effective manner.	Exist	The Fire STEPP BCP established annual funding for vegetation data updates, collaborating with USFS.
c) Provide regular updates to the Department's Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.	Exist	Updated vegetation data will provide updated data for modeling. A plan to update VHFHSZ maps is in development.
d) Develop and validate weather and climatology information for use in predicting fire behavior.		CAL FIRE Units continue to develop Fire Danger Operating Plan while working with the Desert Research Institute to provide an interactive fire weather prediction tool.
e) Update fire history information and re-evaluate existing fire prediction models to get composite fire threat across all ownerships.		Continue to provided annual fire perimeter but have not started fire threat updates.
f) Update existing data for values and assets at risk utilizing geographic information systems (GIS) data layers and other mapping solutions, including fire behavior-specific effects.	Exist	The West Wide Risk Assessment data has been released, FRAP staff are assessing the data and preparing it for release to the public.
g) Use science-based approaches to evaluate, understand and protect against the negative impacts of new and emerging threats such as climate change, insect and disease outbreaks or land use changes on forest health and public safety, including the build up of hazardous fuel conditions and resulting fire behavior.		CAL FIRE (FRAP) continues to be an active member of the California Fire Science Consortium advisory committee which is designed to connect science with the end users.
h) Engage and participate with local stakeholder groups (i.e., fire safe councils and others) to validate and prioritize the assets at risk.	Exist	Many CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans are now the county CWPP, accomplished through collaboration with Local FSC's.

Goal 2: Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Assist the appropriate governmental bodies in the development of a comprehensive set of wildland and wildland urban interface (WUI) protection policies for inclusion in each county general plan or other appropriate local land use planning documents.	Exist	CAL FIRE and Board Staff worked with Office of Planning and Research to update their Fire Hazard Planning document, as required by SB 1241.
b) Identify the minimum key elements necessary to achieve a fire safe community, and incorporate these elements into land use planning, CWPPs and regional, county and Unit fire plans.	Exist	Fire Adapted Communities approach was developed through the Cohesive Strategy, it incorporates concepts such as Firewise, Ready set Go, Local Fire Safe councils, and CWPP's.
c) Engage in the development, review and adoption of local land use plans to ensure compliance with fire safe regulations and current building standards.		The Fire STEPP BCP provides for CAL FIRE staffing to work with local county land use planners in SRA and where VHFHSZ are adjacent to SRA. SB 1241 requires application of PRC 4290 and 4291, assurance of structure fire protection, and road standards that meet ingress and egress pre PRC 4290.
d) Promote the consolidation and broad availability of project-level land use planning, project implementation and wildland fire occurrence data developed throughout each county for use by all cooperating agencies.		CAL FIRE continues to support the development of web based viewers such as MyPlan, MyFire Plan, and the Assessment Priority Landscape Viewers which make data more easily accessible to the public. CAL FIRE participated in CalOES's 2013 update to the Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Goal 3: Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementation of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Establish a working group, consisting of Board members and Department staff, to develop minimum standard elements for inclusion in Unit fire plans.	Exist	CAL FIRE's Unit Fire Plan template has been updated annually to better provide for minimum standards.
b) Emphasize coordination of Unit fire plans with community wildfire protection plans to encourage and support one consistent approach. Develop county or regional fire plans by bringing together community-based groups, such as fire safe councils and affected fire and land management agencies.	Exist	CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans (SLU and VNC) are now the county CWPP; accomplished through collaboration with Local FSC's.
c) Create and support venues in which individual community members can be actively involved in local fire safe councils, community emergency response teams, FIREWISE and other community-based efforts to develop readiness plans and educate landowners to mitigate the risks and effects of wildland fire.	Exist	CAL FIRE works closely the CFSC in support of workshops that provide education venues for local FSC's.
d) Collaborate with federal and local governments, other State agencies, fire service, and other organizations, to maintain and improve emergency response plans.		CAL FIRE has ongoing meetings with agencies and the forest industry to prepare for emergency response.
e) Ensure planning efforts are consistent with the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, the Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan, as well as local hazard mitigation plans and other relevant statewide strategic planning documents.		The newly established CWCG Interagency Prevention Committee will facilitate interagency coordination at the planning and prevention level.
f) Maximize available resources to strengthen planning efforts through the development of public/private partnerships.		Participating in the development of CA Public Utilities Commissions improved fire threat mapping along power lines.
g) Develop fire risk mitigation treatment decision support tools to assist in project design, implementation, and validation.		As Fire Plan Framework tools are designed to accomplish this. 2010 Assessment also supports these efforts through the development of Priority Landscapes.

Goal 4: Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Educate landowners, residents and business owners about the risks and their incumbent responsibilities of living in the wildlands, including applicable regulations, prevention measures and preplanning activities.	Exist	Interagency campaign, "One less Spark, one less Wildlife" and "Wildfire is Coming: Is Your Home Ready?" http://www.preventwildfireca.org/
b) Educate landowners, residents, fire safe councils and business owners to understand that fire prevention is more than defensible space, including why structures ignite, the role embers play in such ignitions and the importance of fire safe building designs and retrofits.		CAL FIRE Coordination with CA Fire Safe Council on Firewise and other workshops.
c) Facilitate activities with individuals and organizations, as appropriate to assist individual property owners in complying with fire safe regulations.		Have ongoing meetings with State Dept. of Insurance as a way to outreach to insured individuals.
d) Improve regulatory effectiveness, compliance monitoring and reporting pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) 4290 and 4291.		CAL FIRE working with Board to update PRC 4290 regulations.
e) Increase the number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections and promote an increasing level of compliance with defensible space laws and regulations through the use of CAL FIRE staffing as available, public and private organizations, and alternative inspection methods.	Exist	The Fire STEPP BCP has established dedicated Defensible Space Inspectors to begin work in the spring of 2014.
f) Promote the consolidation of Fire Safe Regulations contained in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, with CCR Titles 19 and 24, to achieve uniform application of building standards.		CAL FIRE-OSFM has incorporated WUI standards in Building Inspector Certification Courses (1A-3).
g) Continue to evaluate new, ignition-resistant construction technologies and materials, and promote the strengthening of California Building standards.		CAL FIRE-OSFM working with research laboratories to evaluate building materials.
h) Seek out incentives to promote the retrofit of existing structures to meet ignition-resistant building codes.		
i) Actively enforce and seek updates as necessary to fire prevention codes and statutes, including those regulating utilities, railroads, small engines and other categories of equipment use that contribute to fire ignition.		CAL FIRE and OSFM staff are participating in PUC regulatory and mapping efforts around powerlines.
j) Actively investigate all wildland fires. For those resulting from negligent acts, pursue appropriate civil and/or criminal actions, including cost recovery.		Civil Cost Recovery made a permanent CAL FIRE Program.
k) Analyze trends in fire cause and focus prevention and education efforts to modify behavior and effect change.		Each CAL FIRE Unit has completed an Ignition Analysis that identifies fires causes and trends.

Goal 5: Develop a method for integration of fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Increase support of landowner-initiated hazardous fuels reduction using all available authorities, including the Vegetation Management Program (VMP).		Fire STEPP BCP provides funding to support VMP.
b) Work to remove regulatory barriers that limit hazardous fuels reduction activities.	Exist	AB 744 is being developed to establish a pilot project to assess the existing Forest Fire Prevention Exemption.
c) Promote and enhance programmatic documents that assist and streamline regulatory processes.		CAL FIRE's VTPEIR was released for public comment. Staffs are working with stakeholders to address comment.
d) Assist collaborative partners by educating, improving grant capacity and other means that provide tools to achieve fuels reduction work on the landscape.		CAL FIRE continues to be engaged in the development / ranking of the WUI and the CFSC Clearing- house grants.
e) Promote forest and rangeland health and hazardous fuels reduction. Improve utilization of all forest products, including small logs, urban green waste and biomass.		CAL FIRE participated in biomass utilization study; contracted for study of urban forest inventory.
f) Increase public education and awareness in support of ecologically sensitive and economically efficient vegetation management activities, including prescribed fire, forest thinning and other fuels treatment projects.		
g) Promote the development of multi-agency/landowner fuels reduction policies and activities at the watershed and fireshed level.		
h) Support the availability and utilization of CAL FIRE hand crews and other CAL FIRE resources, as well as public and private sector resources, for fuels management activities, including ongoing maintenance.	Exist	CAL FIRE has developed agreements with counties to address the possible impacts of inmate realignment.
i) Support efforts to restore the ecological role of fire in areas and upon jurisdictions where doing so is consistent with local land management objectives and does not present an unacceptable risk to human health and safety or security of adjacent ownerships.		

Goal 6: Determine the level of fire suppression resources for adequate protection of the values and assets at risk identified during the planning process.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Maintain an aggressive wildland fire initial attack policy that places a priority on protecting lives, property and natural resources. At the same time consider suppression strategies that incorporate values and assets at risk, as well as cost factors wherever possible.	Exist	Fourth person on the engines not funded, CAL FIRE made adjustments it could to maintain effective initial attack.
b) Develop criteria for determining suppression resource allocation based on elements such as identified values and assets at risk, ignition density, vegetation type and condition, as well as local weather and topography.		Preliminary work on resource allocation in progress.
c) Initiate studies and analyses to identify appropriate staffing levels and equipment needs commensurate with the current and projected emergency response environment.		CAL FIRE worked closely with CDCR to maintain crew numbers impacted by realignment.
d) Seek to increase the number of CAL FIRE hand crews for use in fighting wildland fires and other emergency response activities.		
e) Initiate and maintain cooperative fire protection agreements with local, state and federal partners that value the importance of an integrated, cooperative, regional fire protection system and deliver efficient and cost effective emergency response capabilities beneficial to all stakeholders.	Exist	Significant revisions of CFMA with federal partners have been agreed to in January 2013.
f) Improve policies and strategies to minimize injuries or loss of life to the public and emergency responders during emergency response activities throughout the state.		<i>Multiple initiatives in progress; one example is the WUI Placard Policy.</i>
g) Ensure all firefighters are provided the appropriate training, equipment and facilities necessary to successfully and safely meet the increasingly complicated and challenging fire and emergency response environment.		The State Board of Fire Services approved Advanced All-Hazards Incident Management (AAIM) as a FSTEP Training Program through the OSFM.
h) Continue to evaluate and implement new technologies to improve firefighter safety, situational awareness and emergency response effectiveness.		Research and development project on Next Generation Incident Command System (NICS) is in place and being utilized by CAL FIRE incident managers.
i) Provide for succession planning and employee development at all levels within CAL FIRE to maintain emergency response leadership capabilities, administrative management skills and pre-fire planning expertise.		CAL FIRE implemented a Strategic Plan for the Department that in part addresses these issues. Supervision 5 was presented in 2013 and is also scheduled of April 2014.
j) Effectively engage and train employees across all disciplines to address both planning and emergency response utilizing a "total force" approach.	Exist	

Goal 7: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection, reforestation and ecosystem restoration.

Objectives	Performance Measures Exist/ Needed	Actions/ Accomplishments
a) Encourage rapid post-fire assessment, as appropriate, and project implementation to minimize flooding, protect water quality, limit sediment flows and reduce other risks on all land ownerships impacted by wildland fire.	Exist	CAL FIRE OSFM working with NIST to bring detailed Damage Assessment teams to California; electronic applications have been developed and are being tested.
b) Work with landowners, land management agencies and other stakeholders across the State to design burned area rehabilitation actions that encourage salvage and reforestation activities, create resilient and sustainable landscapes, and restore functioning ecosystems.		
c) Effectively utilize available resources, including CAL FIRE hand crews, to accomplish restoration and protection activities.		
d) Assess the effects of pre- and post-fire treatments to refine best management practices.		
e) Assist landowners and local government in the evaluation of the need to retain and utilize features (i.e., roads, firelines, water sources) developed during a fire suppression effort, taking into consideration those identified in previous planning efforts.	Exist	CAL FIRE Incident Command Teams continue to collect the locations of fire suppression features used or created during incidents.
f) Aid landowners in recently burned areas in developing and implementing vegetation treatment plans to manage the re-growth of fuels to maintain reduced hazardous conditions.		
g) Promote the maintenance of a native species seed bank and seedling production capacity to provide the availability of appropriate tree species for reforestation within all of the State's diverse seed zones.		Funding for Magalia nursery was eliminated. CAL FIRE's Davis seed bank remains.
h) Use after-action reports to evaluate and implement new technologies and practices to improve future firefighting efforts.		